NEW-YORK DARLY TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1887

career of the bank to be inevitable.

Mr. Allibone received a salary of \$5,000. His family consisted of a wife and twelve children, and it might be supposed that this responsible charge would constitute a strong guarantee for prudence mad fidelity in his new position. There is too much reason to believe that he was wholly insensible to the responsibilities. The dashing manner in which his own business on the wharf had been conducted, by degrees became apparent in his management of the bank. Customers of many years stand-ing were unceremoniously cut off from all accommodation, and in consequence withdrew their accounts. In their place appeared the personal friends of the new President, but it was ascertained that the great mass of even these were no better served than the others. In explanation of these phenomena, it be-came evident that he was in close connection with brokers, and of a class, too, whose principal busi-ness consisted in shaving under all its most edious ferms. It was matter of astonishment and general nt, that he was continually closeted with this class of men, while one mercantile applicant after another found it impossible to gain admission to his presence. This fact was matter of general remark among the customers of the bank. Simultaneously with this condition of things, the manners of the President underwent a great change. assumed new airs of importance, and his whole de-portment became se pompous as to alienate a new class of old established friends of the bank. It would appear almost that his head was turned, that he had got beyond his depth. At the same time his whole style of living became unjustifiably extrava-gant. The last two years of his incumbency afford holy evidence of folly in this respect, a folly as either childish or criminal. His expendithat was either childish or criminal. ture of money was lavish to a proverb. His residence cost him a very large sum. He kept up a separate country seat in New-Jersey, drove a fine carriage, kept ten servants in his family, and hved at the most expensive watering places in the most expensive style. He was absurdly lavish of presents among his friends. To one he sent a handsome carriage, and he bought immense bills of jewelry for others. Being a conspicuous member of the

The new bank building in Chestnut street is also rapidly approaching completion. The folly of the man is shown conspicuously in this undertaking. He knew, if no one else did, that the bank was in-Yet in the face of this knowledge he urged the erection of a building which would cost \$250,000.

There it stands, its elaborate granite front an enduring monument of his faithlessness and weakness.
No cost seems to have been spared in its construction. Iron doors of splendidiy ernamental patterns an iron counter cast from patterns of elaborate design and workmanship, a huge vault of cuilled iron and covered with designs of high artistic beauty freecoed ceilings, marble floors toroughout, and everything in corresponding style, give evidence of the lavish waste of money stimulated by this man's insane predigality. But in the decorations and appliances of his own private room in the bank his felly has run wild. Unknown to the building comtee, he gave orders for furniture and decoration which more than doubled the whole cost of fitting Splendid sofas, tounges, a bath-room replete harrious parler. It occupies the second story of the building, and was approached by a spiral staircase of iron, wrought from patterns that must have been very costly. No such combination of luxurous appliances, no such supremely foolish outby has ever been witnessed in any banking institution in this country. The marble moaster of Nicholas Biddle, standing directly opposite, contained no cach evidences of absurd expenditure as Young America lavished on the Bank of Pennsylvania.

he scattered tracts at watering places whenever he appeared there, and obtruded with ostentatious

frequency his pious exhortations until all pleasure from social intercourse was marred by the persistant

introduction of these topics. To those who visited

his house this habit became absolutely offensive.

A new church at West Philadelphia, built at his

astigation, is now about being finished.

While this outlay was going on, the whole capital of the bank, amounting to \$1,875,000, with a surplus of \$400,000, had been utterly sunk. Strange as it may seem, the Directors appear to have been studiously kept in ignorance of this fact. The state of the bank, as laid before them weekly by the President, was shown to be sound, and no evidence duced to show that a single member of ine Beard entertained the hast suspicion of the wholesale frauds upon its funds. Their confidence in the integrity of the President grew out of long business acquaintance with him, and they were all anen of fortune. This cofidence remained unshaken up to the hour of his ignomicious flight. As he had shapmed religion, so had he shammed sickness, and in both cases the cheat was successful. For days to getner his fastest friends among the Directors pleaded with him to change his purpose of going to Europe into a retirement at his beautiful country seat on the edge of the New-Jersey Pines, there to remain in quiet seclusion until the embarrassments of the by his explanations and advice. His intimate frie shop Potter, offered to accompany him if he would his departure for a fortnight; cutrenty could avail, and horrified by the consequences of the rapidly impending discovery, he sailed for Europe with his wife and daughters, both meconscious of the real cause of his voyage, the leaving a baby six months old, and he leaving the bank a helpless wreck.

Immediately after his departure, the Directors enceeded in ascertaining the cause of the ruin. They were thunderstruck at the deliberate, systematic, skillful and long-continued falsification of the books and accounts. Any Board of Directors in the world would have been deceived by the skillful figuring of this man, even in the absence of that entire confidence which they placed in his integrity.

A private lean-book, kept in the private desk of the President, and now first brought to the knowledge of the Board, reveals astounding facts. Men who large debtors to the bank. Others who had bor rowed, on being sent for and payment demanded, produce evidence that they have refunded the loans. Envelopes, indered as containing valuable securities, on being opened are found to have had the securities abstracted, and mere memoranda, technically known as "ghosts," occupying their places Large transactions made without the knowledge of the Board, are detected with the brokers, and it is the brokers, and it is the brokers. confidently believed that from these quarters many assets may be recovered for the bank. Other transactions, not proper for publication now, have been haid bare, and the Directors having made outh that the President has absconded from the country with design to defraud his crediters, have attached his large property for the benefit of the bank. At this a commission of three experts, appointed by the Governor under the late Relief law, are enguged in ascertaining the true condition of the as-Vague hopes are entertained inst enough may be recovered from the wreck to enable the go on and preserve its valuable courter, which has just been extended twenty years. Already the stock is on the list of fancies, and having gone down from \$112 to \$1, now vibrates up to \$10.

Apart from the consideration of this enormous

Apart from the consideration of this enormous frace, is the consideration of its results to the innocent sud confiding stockholers. They are scattered everwhere over the country, many of them among the resuers of THE TRIBUNE. Though this bank had in former times been robused by burglers, and was plundered in 1840 by a confidential clerk of many hundred thousand dollars, who escaped the State prison by a basty flight his guilty conscience sectors him to fear that he was unspected, yet it largely enjoyed the conflience of the community. It has been for many years under the management of members of the Society of Friends, and this e emetance attracted numerous women, trustees for erphans, for charitable institutions, charetee and schools, to purchase its stock as a safe investment.

The dividerd was 10 per cent per annum. Even the Mormon churches invested their money in it. Some of these stockholders have great stakes at risk, varying from 100 up to 700 shares. Some families, composed wholly of females, have their all in the steek, while others are only measurably impover ished by the loss. Already the bitter fruits of this swindle have been tasted by some. Widows with families of daughters have been compelled to give up the comforts of a gentect home and go in single room. The ruin is, indeed, wide-spread and almost complete. It ought to admonish all that bank stock is not the proper investment for the money of women or orphan children. Too much is trusted to the virtue, feeble at best, of poor, weak human nature. It cannot be known for some time whether the bank will be driven into liquidation or not. The commission have a long and laborious task before them. Meantime, the bank is realizing its assets by exchanges between depositors and debtors, each class being a large one.

FROM BOSTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Bostos, Nov. 16, 1857. Weary ad nauseam with the Stygian gloom of this present Bostan, I betook myself yesterday to my trusty and well-beloved City of Worcester to see how th party of Progress, always accordant in that quarter, was coming on. In this intention, I abridged my morning dreams, infringed upon my breakfast, loosened with sudden resolution the ties of home, and by a sort of flying leap arrived in time at the station, waere stood, puffing and blowing, that Sonipes who waits for no Dido, and for no one else, not even that wandering artist whose organ is THE TRIBUNE.

Nothing happened to me in the cars, except to re member Koesuth, in whose honored company I made this journey, some five years since, on the occasion of his departure from Boston. It was one of his last public appearances, for the Kossuth fever, so just in its cause, and so nireasonable and fruitless in its results, had nearly endured its time. Still, the ex-Governor of Hungary was not suffered to depart like an ordinary mortal-a car was fitted up for him and his attendants, adorned with evergreens, flags and the Bird of Freedom. Several uniforms were in attendance, the delegates of the Boston Committee, commissioned to hand him over to the Springfield Committee in good condition, sound in wind and limb. The distinguished guest was, as usual, affable, grave and compered. Perhaps he was weary of publicity, and felt himself the poorer for the constant barter of his pure eloquence and large though; for the pure Yankee and small wit constantly offered in exchange, with the honorable exception of a gold coin no w and then. That coin, speaking literally now, he should have studied. The worst thing that can be said against him is that he did not unders and the American Eagle. Any quarter of a dollar should have told him that it was a spread eagle—an extremely shallow bird, with a gridirer where its beart should be, with no visible back or back-bone, and with its two claws clasped too full of its own business to extend either the right hand of good-fellowship or material aid-at best, a fillibus tering creetur-at worst, ravenous, piratical and un-

Well, Kossuth had not studied the spread eagle, a you and I, dear TRIE., have had occasion to do, and to, on the day I speak of, he seemed a little pensive and disappointed. I parted from him at Worcester, where a telerable gathering received him; there was some interchange of compliments, and a little martinet-ing between the uniforms before mentioned and others which I mention now. It was soon over; the great man bowed from the car window, with his magical smile and gesture; he was gone, and our hear's wer sad, mine at least, to thirk that he had met so much show, and had carried so little substance away with

Occupied by such reminiscences as these, I arrived at Worcester before I knew it. It is well, even prettily situated, with high ground at its command. There were still some shreds and patches of Autumn facry caught upon the trees and shrubs, though, on the whole, they had taken to shabbiness and brown more universally than one would have supposed from the splender of the weather. My business in Worcester was threefold. I wished to see a newly-invented writing-machine, the ingetions work of Mr. Charles Tuurber of Worcester. I wished to find an old friead, and lastly, I proposed to walk through the of mentioned Hospital for the Issane, whose wards present, as you doubtless know, a three-mile journey I had it in my mind to anticipate a jest, more to arise at the idea of your eccentric correspondent's being caught within the walls of this great Depot of Dementia. but the recollection of its sad and piteous sights is too fresh in my mind to admit of such irreverences.

intention is to supersede the fatigue of weak eyes and lame hands. It exercises every element of composition, except the brain. Imagite a commodious table at which you sit, with a stylus supported in perpendicu lar tor you, but entirely flexible as to its norizonta movement. With this stylus, you trace large letters on a strip of colored paper, the length of the table. These letters do not appear, but your action sets in motion a pen, moving at an angle one fifth smaller than the sweep of that with which you write. To space described by it is exactly that of an ordinary heat of letter paper, which, in fact, is placed there and secured by an iron band. To the pen is attached reservoir, capable of containing a week's supply of nk, for all except these inveterate scribblers who are always writing, and who forget to waste not wha other people went not. The operation of writing is thus made easy in a two-fold manner—the forms ior of the large let ers does not fatigue the eyes and the grasping of the perpendicular pen does not cramp the band. It was in the interest of the former organs that your correspondent consulted the powers of the machine, and he was quite surprised to find how many had visited it in the hope of replacing a weak or shaky right band. "Let my right hand forget her cunning," was, he had always imagined, an extreme and supposititious case the extremest, in short, that the venerable Psalmist could summon to mind, by the aid of the prophetic power of fancy. But, my dear Sir, times are much charged since David's day. His son and successor indeed alludes to redness of eyes as a result, and to tarrying at the wine as a cause. But delerium tremans an invention of modern times, and so would seem to be also this invalidation of the right hand, caused by too frequent journeys inter calices et pocula. By a osseful investigation of statistics, I succeded in c assifying the visitors, and future patrons of the machine, unde three categories—to wit: public men and members of Corgress; private men and heads of families, and, I grieve to say it, literary men-yes, TRIBUNE, our brothers-all complaining of nervous tremor, gout, sciation, paralysis of the muscles, always in the region of the right hand. Here's a state of things !

The writer of the present letter was the first person who had visited the machine with the intestion of making it a vicarious substitute for the daily sacrifice of the eyes, which, long offered up with deinterested arder, undermined by dictionaries, weakened by the flow of noctureal inspiration, recovered by infallable quack medicines, breaking down again, and reënforced by green goggles and the discontinuance of tea, now threaten to apply for leave to retire or a pension, which will be calefly secoverable, my TRIBUNE, from your generous hands. Tomber however, has set me up again. I shall write n other letters. I shall be abused for new books, and is bused concerning old ones; and I modestly venture to hope that in this connection, most of all, the in genicus patentee of the new writing-table willbe condered as one of the chief bene actors of mankind.

I am grieved not to be able to exhaust the subject of my day in Worcester in the present communication, but it is impossible for me to treat with precipitation topic of so much importance. Worcester deserves a good deal of talk, and probably expects it. I have new given you, I hope, a telerable account of the writing-mathine, its user, and abuser. For my next, I

must recerve a detailed statement of what I saw and hd not see in Worcester. In the mean time, I salute co, and wi h you a costinuance of happiness, and an estension of nothing but prosperity.

HER FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL POSITION AND PROSPECTS. Correspondence of The N. V. Tribune.

GRINSELL, Iowa, Oct. 27, 1857. The past few weeks of uncertainty and gloom have not, I observe, been fruitful of domestic correspendence for THE TRIBUNE from the West. Our fancies as well as facts have their uses, and many epinions from different localities may be of service to the wayfarer, as the multiplication of stars in the drear night.

In this monetary crisis the position of Iowa i anemalous. We are without banks, and yet the pospecat of the States, making pretension to thrif; and business espacity. We were unprepared for what is spon us. Save Florence (Nebraeka) money, sustained by the wealthy and honorable house of " Cook, Sarceant & Downey," there was no currency among us of any amount in which the people had confidence. Notes on coubtful, and since proven worthless, East ern Banks are not scarce. In the sequel, merchants

could not pay their debts with such trash, and those who had no debts to pay and might have been liberal, laid by in a tright sail the coin of which they could passes themselves, and they yet cling to it.

There are but few villages or towns that have not unavailable capital with suspended firms or broken banks East, when need for purposes of exchange. Shil, this is but a trivial matter compared to our in debtedness to merchants and money leaders, in sums which we are at present unable to pay. As is proven. which we are at present unable to pay. As is proven the past furnished no certain basis of calculation. Al

debledness to merchants and money londers. In sams which we are at present unable to pay. As is proven, the paet furnished no certain basis of calculation. All kinds of grain have hitherto brought a high price, and, even wite moderate crops, the farmers were well off. Now, with a large surplus, farmers feel poor. Pork and beef they could make to pay all their debts, but they have neither the cattle nor the swine; and to wait another year forces them to borrow money at high rates, or to suspension and bankruptay. It was farmer is a success; and were there the usual prices for grain prudent men in all the older portions of the State would be lenders and nos borrowers.

As it is, there is a general indulgence and confidence in securities and foreclosures. Even the moneyless are in love with the country, finding health and large products with little labor, and entire confidence in the solvency of the country, and a successful competition with any portion in the raising of stock and wool.

A young people, "beet, but not brokes," will not be content simply to regain position, but by rational methods lay the foundation of permanent prosperity. We can afford to practice economy, and that is what we are coing. Orders were given formerly to all classes of artisans, "regardless of expense," and general habits of frugality were laid aside as the old, unfeshionable garments of a quarter of a century ago. Now, the old, when worn, is a badge of honor; and the richest, when patterns of frugality, are as noted and well regarded in this community as the soldier returning with the timber leg from battle. This feeling pervacing all ranks will save to us militions this year, while there is this sad counterpart, that we cannot aid in furtishing employment to those who are in such numbers thrown out of work in our larger towns. It is but a recurrence to self-defense, man's first law, and to give potency to The Tribune's repeated counsel, for the unemployed to "leave the City for the Country," I

recurrence to self-defense, man's first law, and to give potency to The Tribune's repeated counsel, for the unemployed to "leave the City for the Country," I will approve the advice, and give reasons why now is the time to make a home in the West.

First. A man with a willing mind, good constitution, and an average amount of brains can here soon secure a competency. The hardships of a forest life and the inconveniencies of the pioneer need not be anticipated—only two seasons being required to make a farm of large dimensions, while roads, mills, shops, stores, schools and churches are here found not materially different from the o der States.

different from the o der States.

Second: Good Lands and cheap, ranging from \$3 to different from the order basics.

Second: Good Lands and cheap, ranging from \$3 to \$8 the sore, can be had on good roads near schools, &c., and these on several years time for a part of the payments. I am acquainted with land-owners who early made good selections, and who will sell on the most favorable terms to actual sattlers—on much better terms than formerly. Still, improved farms and lands near the best towns are held much as before, there being general satisfaction with the country and confidence that in this soil there is inherent wealth, when has easier there and purchasees.

confidence that in this soil there is innerest wealth, sure to seeme thie as and purchasets.

Third: Labor will bring a quick return—Our staple crope have never been a failure, and it is now understood that stock raising must keep pace with gale-taising. A men of common energy and inteligence can sent and take cure of fifty acres of crops. If he furnishes teams he has two-thirds of the crop. If not, the land owner has one-tail. In the mean time, If not, the land-owner has elected. In the head side, he can keep a herd of cows and not own an acre of land. This consideration alone should in vite thousands to this prarie land. Cheese sells at from 15a, to 20a, \$\psi\$ lb, and butter at this season, (when to be had) brings from 25a, to 30c. \$\psi\$ lb. In all the country I have seen no better dairy State than this. Wood-growing, too, brings early returns and must ere long be a leading securities.

Fourth: Cheap hiring invites the unemployed.

Wheat is a drug in the flauring mill at 40 to 50 coats.

Corn sells at 20 cents, and potatoes the same. Fuel in most places is so cheap that one cord of wood can be obtained for chopping another for the owner of the

according to his notions, interest from six to thirty six per cent, and security on cultivated farms. which interest may yield support notificated farms, which interest may yield support notificate is readiness to make purchases and engage in the labors of opening Spring. This year's success with the "sugar case has clated as all, and placed lows far in the way of has elated us all, and placed lows far in the way of ndepend-nee of slave labor and Sauthern plantations An acre will make four buildred gallons of strup.

An acre will make four but dred gallons of sirup.

Let me append to these inducements the fact that many more capable laborers of both sexes are wanted here. In harvest, I paid ordinary hands \$2.50 a day and \$1.50 a day is the miliag price at this season. Our people have good cheer for the fature. We are in heath, and we have grain enough to pay our debts, and with another good season the value of our surplus may be estimated at tens of milhons.

Our Political Position and Prospects are perfectly clear and satisfactory.

clear and satisfactory.

Iows, a sceming adjunct of the South, so long as in he leading strings of Senators Jenes and Dodge, is fully redeemed. This last vote is decisive, and to uhas a world of meaning. The great heart of the State beats right, and we have nothing to fear but our own siumbers. A light vote is against us, but with it we save secured both branches of the Legislature, which have secured both branches of the Legislavure, which recurse the United States Sanator in place of Gen. Jones; and Jugge Lowe, our Governor, even has a majority of reveral thousands. Our danger was in the confidence of the Republican masses. They reason, "The State is rafe—I am miles from the polls—my "crops are out, and I will not go this time." Many thousands in our strongest counties did not, while in thousands in our strongest countries old not, wants in those where there was a contest we made a large gait. Our working men and speakers stood in the breach. There was no Democrat, great or small, but could find a speaking oppenent—just what he dreaded. Our sease was: banks of issue for the people, good is we under our new Constitution, Anti-Siavery legislation for our Territories, and a Republican United States Construct and Lautenard Covernment. ension. Our Governor and Licutemant Governor and Licutemant Governor and Licutemant Governor and Licutemant Governor of each seemed the ablest ever convened in the State.

The tactice and faire issues of the Pro-Slavery party

at be known that the fall eightfearce of our victory

hey be understood.

Discussion they were disistellind to, and in most lo-alities would not have. Republican issues they ig-rored altogether, generalizing the Kaurosal question stid that or Education, while out he Banking question it by rode two horses in their speeches, and neither in their Convention resonations. The party has no agreement on this question—the mining district is Hard Money, and in most of the commercial towns the people favor Backer issue. Their defeat has spaced Morey, and in most of the commercial towns the people favor Barke of issue. Their defeat has spared us the incidents of a bitter party feud. Had they gained the Legislature, then the "war of the Rosse" would have ripened into a fierce remonal conflict. den Jones, so long be weing servant of the South, would not yield his Senatorial daim without a desperate struggle, in natifestation of a politicians idea of gratifude, which is said to be "a lively expectation of future favors." Judge, Willson, of the same city, if not called to the Senatorial succession, would same on an evil spirit to preside over the Court on the very day his brother Jorde's fate was to be sea ed. Senator Coolbaugh of Burlington—by the way, a man of the powerful friends; and nothing but filling this sperhaps, last vacancy would have satisfied them.

bowerful friends and bayesatisfied them.

Sampels, their candidate for Governor, might with good reason say. "If any man has samed the pince, it is myself," and for it he would have been pushed, I know, wan desperation. All minor aspirants, then, should thank us in that we have saved the party from saveling course. But the is less than a prefere them. public quarrel. But this is less than a preface to the experate party devices to carry this election, in the steating of which there is a moral and substantial lettery. The press had made up the State issue, "Ne gro or no tegro," and Mr. Samuels was their best man to effect their purposes, himself of good address, "six feet and two inches, all Demograt," with the inggs of Stenter, a Viginian, with the assurance of an oracle, and dwelling with apparent honesty on

pertentous events by which Republicans would angment the three hundred negroes in the State into one fer every school house beach in the State; sabe Judges for every Court; platoons of mixed races at every poll, and then, with a promise that be would save them from a more than Egyptian plague in the visitation of the frogs, by a veto. What did every negro-hafer but shout! What a boo-oo for a would-be Governor! How statesmanlike the position in his most elequent and solemn asseveration that "the death of "the Republican party would be by a dose of nigger." The only occasion for the above elegant expression was found in the fact that by a late law, mixed races can testify in our courts of justice, and, by the wording of our new Constitution, school districts provide for the education of all the youth—worde conformable to Constitutions in Democratic States—and this language drawn (all honor to the old man) by Judge Hall, not second in mestal force to any Democratic the state. The expressed fear was, of course, the baidest pretense, and the means to which resort was had to gain position and power were low and degrading in the view of every reflecting Democrat. An appeal was tense, and the means to which resort was had to gain position and power were low and degrading in the view of every reflecting Democrat. An appeal was made to the meanest prejudices of the lowest classes, and to have succeeded would have been a reflection upon the intelligence and humanity of the people. A candidate hoping to rise only by degrading those now well nigh friendless must feel himself disgraced inevitably by the failure. There may be a glorious defeat, but for Democracy and its candidates in lowa there has been an ignominious overthrow; for if meanness overdone was ever illustrated in American politics it was here, where imperiled freemen in Kansas were the done was ever illustrated in American politics it was here, where imperiled freemen is Kassas were the subjects of ribalary and jest, and the prospective advancement of a few colored people stigmatized as equivalent to treason. Their speaking candidate (Samuels) "soared to heaven" in expectation; but, alsa, he sank to the mud, there to ponder on the severe but salutary lesson which older panderers to the Slave Power have no desire to learn a second time. This is the first and last trial on the negro-hating platform. The device was too transparent, and the masses felt that it was an insult to their intelligence to take only of a despised few from whom there was sothing to fear. The nation now may know it, "Shamocracy" more assimilates intelligence to itself here is the free North-Weet; the better nature of the prostrate foe has passed into the spirits of the conquerors, and henceforth, true to ourselves, we are invincible. No dishonoted flag heads the column; over no bootless victo-

bonoted flag heads the column; over no bootless victo-ry do we shout, and no doubtful cause summons us in life's future to sacrifice and toil. NORTH.

MARYLAND.

POLITICS-SHIN-PLASTERS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. ELETOS, Md., Nov. 12, 1857.

The telegraph and newspapers have told you that in this State the Americans have lost one Member of Congress, but that they have elected their Governor by near 9,000 majority, and have also a majority it both branches of our Legislature. Although the American party has run down at the heel, and pretty

effectually "gin cout" in every other State, it still effectually "gin eout" in every other State, it still possesses virality, and retains a firm footing, in Marylard; and the singular anomaly is presented of a party esiming to be national, yet without numerical strength encept in a single State. In Maryland it has ample room and verge for a foreshadowing, if not for a full development of its vaunted principles, and we shall await impatiently the inauguration of the new Governor, and the assembling of the new Legislature, to see what course will be pursued, or what policy adopted by the party that has promised so much, and, as yet, performed so little. The Washington correspondent of The Tribune is of the opinion that "in Maryland the only "prospect of the inception of an Anti-Slavery movement is from the side of the Know-Nothings;" and he may probably be correct. Both parties in Maryland are in a transition state. The Democrats are split up into all sorts of cliques and factions, and nearly all their leading men, at the present time, are debras of the defunct Whig party of former years—the very men they fought against but a little while ago with the most bitter malignity. On the other hand, Krow-Nothingism is so segregated that it is rapidly leeing all its former prestige, and must soon sink, from general debility. In nearly all the counties in the State Clerks and Registers were elected at the recent election, and the cleseness of the vote, in nearly every case, shows that party ties were disregarded in a great measure, and that friendship or interest actuated a vast many of the electors. The number of split tickets voted throughout the State is enormous, and proves conclusively that both parties will be compelled to embrace new issues to regain and relain their members. Our next election does not take place for two years, and what political events may transpite in the interim, and how we may divide upon them, is beyoed the ken of common mortals like your correspondent. Perhaps when the Governor elect favors as with a Mesage, and sh American Legislature is how possesses vitality, and retains a firm footing, in Mary lard; and the singular anomaly is presented of a party requir ments of these provisions. Nearly six years have passed since they were appointed, and we have not yet been favored with a code. Some folks are of the opicion that they have been helding on for a Legislature of their own political (Democratic) complexion or get into power, so that they might be able to obtain what they considered an adequate reward for their invaluable services; while others, more charitably disposed, have given as a reason for the non-performance of the trust that one of these centering "learned in the law" was too lay, and quin ments of these provis not-performance of the trust that one of these gentemen "learned in the law" was too lazy, and the other incompetent, to fulfill the duty imposed upon them. Be thus as it may, we trust our new Legislature will investigate the matter, and compel our codifiers to proceed with their labors or relinquish their office. If they will do this, and will give us a homestead exemption, regulate our usury laws, and introduce a few other resultery reforms, they will deserve well of all patties, and will be cordially suntaised by the people. The becough of Pert Deposit, in this (Cecti) county, his insugurated the shin-plaster era. In direct violation of a law passed in 1852, by our Legislature, to ht's inaugurated the shin-plaster era. In direct viola-tion of a law passed in 1852, by our Legislature, per prevent the circulation of small notes, it has issued a barch of greasy twenty five and fifty-cent tickets pay-able in bark bills one year after date. The Cacil Bank is lecated at Post Deposit, but is either unable or ne-willing to furnish its customers with small change, heree the pretended recessity for this law defying learning to not it from it constant. If the law defining igicly enforced against this rag money borough it wi deter others from following its evil example; but if it is suffered to go on with impunity our State will som be forded with the vile trash, and the laboring men and women, as is usual in such cases, be the sufferers.

DEATH OF LIEUT. THOMAS WRIGHT .- The following s an extract from a private latter written by an officer

in the army, dated Fort Randall, N. T., Oct. 22: in the army, dated Fort Randall, N. T., Oct. 22:

"The Yanktons have been encamped here for some time. They number about 360 ledges, say 1,000 warriers. They have given us many opportunities of wire seing the various dances peculiar to them, such as the Fordance, the Baffalo dance, the different war cences and the Death dance. The latter, which is only got up on occasion of the death of their braves, was arbiblied on this coasion in consequence of the death of one of our officers, Lieut. Thomas Wright, son-in-law of the Col. Loring who was killed at the St. Nicholas Hotel, a couple of years ago, by Dr. Graham of New-Oriests. Poor Wright sidd very suddenly. He was perfectly well on Saturday night, and died on Monday morriesg. He was harded with multiary henors on the 13th, the whole command taraing out to his funeral."

FROM FATAL .- The bark Tidal Wave, Capt. C. F. White, from Fa, al. Sept. 25, arrived at this port this forenous, with about 2 000 harrels of oil, being all that half been landed at the time of his departure. The had been landed at the time of his departure. The vessel brought to Portuguese passengers, although Capt. White stated that there were numbers anxieus to come away, providions of all kinds being very scarce, and there being a prospect of a very hard Winter. Cern is worth \$2.50 per bushel, and potatoes the same. Flour is not quite so high in proportion, owing to the wheat culture being quite extensive. Capt. White trings 500 to 600 letters. [N. Bedford Standard

FORT RIPLEY RESERVATION .- It is stated that the Four Rivery Reservation.—It is stated that the sale of the Fett R pley Reservation, in Mionesots Ferritory, will not be confirmed by the Government. At this case which was public, and after due advertisement, the issues were knocked off to the highest bidders, at prices ranging from a pency to twenty-five cents an acre. This was the result of a combination of speculators with the assent of the squatters, which at parties were bought off. [National Intelligencer.]

FALLES FROM GRACE -The Rev. Mr. Derby, who preached in W. odstock, Vi., two years since, and has subsequently teen traveling in that State, soliciting fouds to build a theological college at Cauton, N. Y., was arrested at Derby a few weeks since, for the crime of acultery. The einer guilty party is a brother eler-gyman's wife. (Rochester Union.

ANOTHER BLOODY RECORD.

WHOLESALE BUTCHERY IN WATER STREET ESCAPE OF THE ASSASSINS.

THE WILLIAM STREET MURDER.

Arrest of the Victim's Son.

Another Man Stabbed in his House.

WOMAN STABBED BY A BURGLAR.

A WOMAN ROBBED IN GRAND-ST

THE LATEST HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

As briefly reported in Thursday morning's TRIBUNE, the city was again the scene of another of those fearful tragedies which of late have so frequently startled its recidents. One man now lies dead and man and a woman are at the point of death from wounds inflicted by the steel of midnight assassing. The particulars as far as ascertained are as follows: About 2 o'clock in the morning two Spanish or Italian sailers entered the dance house of Mark Driscoll, No. 2774 Water street, and immediately commenced an indiscriminate sitack upon the persons of those present.

They both drew dirk-knives, and one plunged his weapon into the breast of a man whose name is not positively known, but is supposed, from a memoran dum-book found in his pecket, to be Andrew McMannus, a canal boatman, of Rochester, N. Y. The disk entered between the fifth and sixth ribs, on the right side, and penetrated the right lung, causing almost instant death. The next one attacked was a young man named Richard Barrett, residing near Paterson, N. J., who was in the city to purchase flour, and had gone to spend the night at this dance house.

Barrett was stabbed in the left side, near the heart, ard is believed to be mortally wounded. Sasan Dempsey, a Scotch girl, 19 years of age, next received the steel, and a fearful wound in the abdomen, near the cavel, was inflicted on her. She, too, is believed to be fstally wounded. The keeper of the place, Drisco l, was next assaulted, but he successfully deferded himself with bottles, with which he struck the assaurin. A man called Sailor Charley was then attacked, and received a severe gash in the side and two across the stomach, but his wounds are not highly dangerous. After finishing their work, the assassins started down

stairs, and were there joined by two of their party who had been waiting outside for them. The whole four then ran up Roosevelt street to Chatham street, and were there lost sight of. The police were made aware of the occurrence almost immediately after it took place, and several Fourth Ward officers started in pursuit of the assassins, but no trace of them couls be found.

The man who was killed was taken to the Fourth Ward Police Station, and Coroner Connery, being notified, made immediate arrangements to hold an inquest upon the body. The girl Susan Dempsey and the young man Barrett were conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where their wounds were drewed; but little expectation of their recovery is entertained by the atterding physicians.

Sailor Charley had his wound dressed at a drug store near the dance house, and was then taken to his residence in Roesevelt street. With a view to the identi cation of the man who was killed, we give a descrip tion of his person, dress, &c.: He was about 5 feet 5 inches in height, 35 years of age, apparently an Irishman. He had on a drab coat, mixed cloth pants, spotted velvet vest, white shirt, check collar, new thick boots, and Kossuth hat. His hair was of a light brown color, and he had thin whiskers under the chin.

In his pockets were found a memorandum book and p cket slmarac, as above stated. The would which caused his death was about an inch in length, onefourth of an inch in width, and penetrated to the right lung. The cause of the outrage on the part of the assassins is not positively known, but it is stated that one of them, a few nights ago, stayed all night with one of the girls of the establishment, and was robbed by her of considerable money; and out of revenge, he and his accomplice committed the fearful deeds. The police are energetically engaged in et deavoring to obtain traces of the assassine, and are of the opinion that they cannot escape.

The name of the man mentioned as "Sailor Charley " has been ascertained to be Arnold James residing in Rhode Island, when at home.

James was stabbed three times in his abdomen and breast, and severely but not fatally injured. The asearsin, with snother blow of the fatal steel, cut James's coat and vest badly. It is very fortunate, indeed, this intocent and apparently bonest seaman did not share the same fate of the others who were so ruthlessly butchered around him. Had be not escaped into an other room and fastened the door after him, when he was first assaulted, in all probability he too would have been killed.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Coroser Con ery went to the Fourta Precinct Police Station, No. Oak street, to hold an inquest on the unknown man

The following named gentlemen were impannels and sworn as Jurors: George Smith, No. 192 Hester street; Stephen A. Spencer, No. 432 Pearl street Mortimer A. Hyatt, No. 444 Pearl street; Isaac Mi lerd, No. 440 Pearl street; John C. Ridden, No. 450 Pearl street: M. G. Miner. No. 462 Pearl street: M. E. Thorn, No. 80 Chatham street.

Below will be found a copy of the testimony so fa

Drs. Finnell, Ferguson and Garrish, being dub Drs. Finnell, Ferguson and Garrish, being duly sworr, depuse and say—We have made a post-mortem examination on the body of a man now lying dead at the Fourth Ward. Station;" we found one large wound on the right side of the chest, between the third and feurth ribs, two inches to the right of the middle portion of the sternum, transverse in its direction—the sharp edge of the knife being turned toward the breast bone; on raising the stornum, we traced the wound through the base of the lung into a large branch of the pulmonary artery; the hemorrhage from this wound escaped into the pural cavity recasing the lung against the spinal column; we removed ing the lurg sgainst the spinal column; we renoved about one quart of coagulated blood—the same amount of fluid blood will remaining in the chest; the depth of the wourd, on measuring was about three inches. inches.

Amed James being duly sworn, deposes and savaI am stopping at No. 76 Roosevelt street; I am a sea

ping at No. 76 Roosevelt screet; I am a see home is at Newport, R. I; at about 12 man; my home is at Newport, R. I; at about 12; clock this morning I went toto a dance house in Water street and sat down; there were two men who belonged to the house in there at the time; I don't how whose house it was; there were about six females in the house; I sat down, and one of the girls asked me to treat; I did so; I did not drink; while the selved me to treat; I did so; I did not drisk; while the girls were drinking two men come in; one of them was a oark complexioned man, and looked like the Chatham street clothiers; he had no whiskers; they talked in a foreign language to themselves, which I could not understand; I took no notice of them; when they came in they walked by the stove close where I was sitting; one of them, a rather tall man, went in the product of the stove close where I was sitting; one of them, a rather tall man, went in the case of the stove close where I was sitting; one of them, a rather tall man, went in the case of the stove close where I was sitting; one of them, a rather tall man, went in the case of the stove close where I was sitting; one of them, a rather tall man, went in the case of the stove close where I was sitting to be stoved in about the case. was sitting to be of me. a factor in about the center of the floor; the short mar wanted to go up stairs, but the man of the house prevented him, because he did not have movey enough; to pay his way; the proprietor talkou to aim, and the stranger talked back in a foreign language; the mean stranger talked back in a foreign language; the mean stranger talked back in a foreign language; to pay his way, the propriets transact to and, and in stranger talked back in a foreign inaguage; the ma-then turned to go out and in passing hear where I wa he struck me in the side, immediately after which of turning his hand I noticed that he had a knife; I wa going to strike back but a girl pulled me back and I saw the man make at me again with a knife in his band; when I saw him coming at me with the knife i ran into a back room; he did not follow me; I to hold of the doer and held it so that he could not con after me; I stopped in the back room about minutes; I then came out and saw two men lying on the floor; I noticed one mass on the floor who was stabled in three places; I did not see the stabs on the other man; I asked the proprietor of the house if he could get a doctor i stiend the injured men, and he did set may a wor in reply; he was busy talking with several

they could get so doctor and I came of hear what home and told Mr. Bowman, he are what home and told Mr. Bowman, he are when the told use that I had not go on the doctor; it was door; I sold him that I was cut, and had casend to a doctor's shop, and eave the ode of colon; I was door; I sold him that I was cut, and he as as a made agan and west to bed; I went to the danceast hear agan and west to bed; I went to the danceast hear and and the was done on the house of they had caught them and that two had gone to the Horpital; I and and that two had gone to the Horpital; I and and done the stabbing; I think the profise of the hear was done the stabbing; I think the profise of the hear was not stabbed; I should know one of these persons who came into the dance house if I should so had easier in the stabbing; I think the profise of the hears who came into the dance house if I should so had easier in the stabbing; I think they are in the stabbing; I think they are in the merdelers are; as I was running by at any I saw a man stabbed of the dover I received they stabe in the store; I saw him stabbed and the merdelers are; as I was running by at any it is an and the merdelers are; as I was running by the stabe in the store; I saw him stabben and was string by the street of the stabe and the same in the secting by the street of the stabe and the same in the secting by the street of the same in the secting by the street of the same in the went typ states come dewn again, at the time tag was dragging me away I saw both of the men at knives in their hand; one man, as near as I san as to it, was about tive feet four; this was the man we went up states come dewn again, at the time tag it was done to the same and the heart of the same and the same in his house, and ordered him to go as the heart of the same and the heart of

Without corcluding the testimony of this without the further investigation of the case was adjourned till 8 o'clock this morning.

Various places in this city and also in Brooklys, where it was thought possible that the marieres might be found, were searched yesterday, but without success; the police, however, still have ing the villains, who are well known by sight to Drivcol, lesper of the dance-house, they having frequently een in his piace before.

It having been reported by a female who had seen he deceased before his death, that he was engaged co board a canal boat lying in one of the docks of boat Brooklyn, of which its brother was captain. edicts were made to procure persons who could recognic him. His brother, however, could not be found, at any one else who knew the unfortunate mao. hought that rewspaper notoricly will being forward some relatives or friends of the deceased.

Richard Barrett and the gar Sussa Demprey, wie were so fearfully stabbed, still re main in the New-Yat Hospital under the care of Dr. Dubois. They are thought to be failing gradually, and their recovery considered next to impossible.

THE WILLIAM STREET MURDER

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Coroner Conserversewed his inquisition upon the body of Mr. Francis Viscest, the man who was so bru'ally murdered in his wn store, No. 15 North Wil ismetreet, Tuesday sight. The night previous, in consequence of grave see picions against Francis Vincent, jr., son of the tered man, he was arrested by authority of the Cooner, on suspicion of having been -ne of the parties

implicated in the murder of his father.
Young Vincent's conduct had been such, it is said, for some time past, that his father could not tolerate it, and the consequence was that they had had for quent quarrels of a very aggravaced nature. On more han one occasion the porice have been called to settle differences between them. It is believed that your Vincent had suspicions that his father was abo discard if not to disherit bim, as he has been heard to say that his father would not live to make over a his proper y to his sister. A yet there is no po iles stoc against Vincent, and his friends think his innocent, and say that no testimony to implicate him is the murder can he procured. An application was sade to bail him, so that he could a tend the funeral of his father, and the Coroner took hall in the sum of \$2,000 for his future appearance if he should be wasted.

The following is a copy of the testimony takes jor

Mark Cohen, being duly sworn deposes and say. I am a private watchman in the neighborhood of Vacent's store; or the night of the murder I was comisted when I met a young man moned John K may, who teld me that he has been looking some times street when I met a young man moned John K may, who teld me that he has been looking some times a peliceman, saying that Vincent was stoked, an requested me to come up as quickly as possible, and requested me to come up as quickly as possible, were up as so n as I could to Vincent astore, and as Mr. Hitten there; I then went out and gave the alarm rep which brought Officer Sutton; we tried to raise the dead beay of Vincent, but could not do its life. Hitten the went away and persons present and we ought not to let him go; I went out them as hought him back; the officers took him in coarse and we then were in search of the murderers through valed water and other streets, when I went to the pendical object of the door; he was cut on the head and bleeding; I don't know anything about the marder; I never heard any threat made by any one topal Mr. Vincent out of the way; I did not see three or that men passing me as I went up to the store; I aid not have hold of any man before I met Mr. Hillon.

A coutrelor person raid that he would gree the names of two witnesses to show that this watchman erday before the Coroner and Jury: